

A most worthy  
**SPEECH**  
Spoken in the Ho-  
nourable House of  
**COMMONS,**

By sir  
**BENIMIN RVDYARD.**

Desiring a happy union  
betweene the King and his  
*Parliament* without effu-  
sion of blood, this pre-  
sent July 9th 1642.

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London, Printed for N. Allen, and are to be sold  
in the Old Baily. 1642.

THE HISTORY

OF THE

HOUSE OF

COMMONS

IN PARLIAMENT

ASSEMBLED

IN THE

SEVENTEENTH

CENTURY

BY

JOHN

STEELE

ESQ.

OF THE

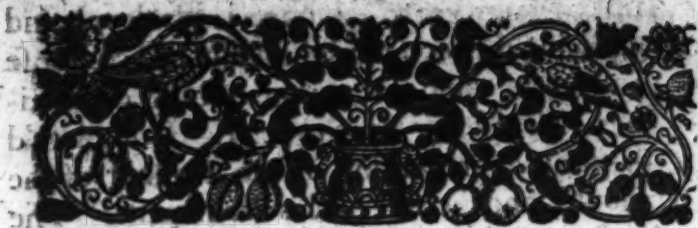
BAR

AND

OF THE

HOUSE OF

COMMONS



A Speech spoken in the House of  
Commons by Sir Benjamin

Rudiard, July 9. 1642.

MR SPEAKER,



IN the way we are, wee have  
gone as farre as words can  
carry us : Wee have voted  
our owne Rights, and the  
Kings duty: No doubt there  
is a Relative Duty between  
a King and Subjects; Obe-  
dience from a Subject to a King, Protection  
from a King to his People. The present un-  
happy distance between His Majesty and the  
Parliament, makes the whole Kingdome  
stand

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(2)  
stand amazed in a fearefull expectation of dis-  
mall Calamities to fall upon it. It deeply and  
conſiderably concerns this Houſe to compoſe  
and ſettle theſe threatning ruining diſtrac-  
tions. *Mr. Speaker*, I am touch'd, I am pierc'd  
with an apprehenſion of the Honour of the  
Houſe, and ſucceſſe of this Parliament. The  
beſt way to give a ſtop to theſe deſperate, im-  
minent miſchiefs is, To make a faire way for  
the Kings return hither; It will likewiſe give  
beſt ſatiſfaction to the people, and will bee  
our beſt Juſtification. *M. Speaker*, That we  
may the better conſider the condition wee are  
now in, let us ſet our ſelves three yeers backe:  
If any man then, could have credibly told us  
That within three yeares the Queene ſhall be  
gone out of England into the Low-Coun-  
tries, for any cauſe whatſoever. The King  
ſhall remove from his Parliament, from *London*  
to *York*, declaring himſelf not to be ſafe here  
That there ſhall be a totall Rebellion in Ire-  
land, Such diſcords and diſtempers both in  
Church and State here, as now we finde; cer-  
tainly we ſhould have trembled at the thought  
of it: Wherefore it is fit we ſhould be ſenſible  
now we are in it.

On

On the other side, if any man then, could have credibly told us, That within three yeares yee shall have a Parliament, it would have beene good News; That Ship-mone shall be taken away by an Act of Parliament, the Reasons and Grounds of it so rooted out, as that neither it, nor any thing like it, can ever grow up againe; That Monopolies, the high-Commission Court, The Starre-Chamber, The Bishops Votes shall be taken away, The Counsell Table regulated and restrained, The Forrests bounded and limited, That yee shall have a Tryenniall Parliament; And more then that, A perpetuall Parliament, which none shall have power to dissolve without your selves, we should have thought this a dreame of happinesse; yet now wee are in the reall possession of it, we doe not enjoy it, although His Majestie hath promised and published hee will make all this good unto us: We stand chiefly upon further security; whereas the very having of these things, is a convenient, fair security, mutually securing one another: there is more security offered, even in this last answer of the Kings, by removing

the personall Votes of Popish Lords, By the Better Education of Papists children, by supplying the defects of Laws against Recusants, besides what else may be enlarged and improved by a select Committee of both Houses, named for that purpose. Wherefore, Sir, let us beware we do not contend for such a hazardous unsafe security, as may endanger the loss of what we have already; let us not thinke we have nothing, because we have not all we desire; and though we had, yet wee cannot make a Mathematicall security; All humane Caution is susceptible of corruption and falling; Gods providence will not be bound, successe must be his: He that observes the winde and raine, shall neither sow nor reap; if he do nothing till he can secure the weather, he will have but an ill harvest.

Mr. *Speaker*, It now behoves us to call up all the wisdom we have about us, but wee are at the very brinke of combustion and confusion: If blood once begin to touch blood, we shall Presently fall into a certaine miserie, and must attend an uncertaine successe, God knows when, and God knowes what. Every  
man



man here is bound in conscience to employ his uttermost endeavour, to prevent the effusion of blood; blood is a crying sin, it pollutes a Land; let us save our Liberties and our Estates, as wee may save our soules too. Now I have clearly delivered mine own conscience, I leave every man freely to his.

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**FINIS.**

